

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I.

- Fig. 1. *Sardina sagax*, S. Africa, 210 mm.
 Fig. 2. *Sardina neopilchardus*, New Zealand, 230 mm.

PLATE II.

Distribution of *Sardina*. The mean annual surface-isotherms of 6°, 12°, and 20° C. are shown. //////////////, *S. pilchardus*; \\\\\\\\\\\, *S. pilchardus sardina*; ≡, *S. sagax*; |||||, *S. neopilchardus*.

PLATE III.

Diagrams of scales of *Sardina*.

- Fig. 1. *S. pilchardus sardina*, Barcelona, 140 mm.
 Fig. 2. *S. pilchardus*, Cornwall, 200 mm. (specimen figured by Day, P. Z. S. 1887, pl. xv.).
 Fig. 3. *S. pilchardus sardina*, Trieste, 140 mm.
 Fig. 4. *S. pilchardus*, Santander, 175 mm.
 Fig. 5. *S. pilchardus*, Coruña, 160 mm.
 Fig. 6. *S. pilchardus*, Cornwall, 210 mm.
 Fig. 7. *S. pilchardus sardina*, Madeira, 180 mm.
 Figs. 8, 9. *S. pilchardus sardina*, Constantinople, 140 mm.
 Figs. 10, 11. *S. sagax*, Japan, 200 and 190 mm.
 Fig. 12. *S. neopilchardus*, Wellington, N.Z., 230 mm.

II.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—LX. By W. L. DISTANT.

HOMOPTERA.

Fam. Membracidæ (continued from vol. xvii. p. 330).

Oxyrhachis tenebrosus.

Centrotus tenebrosus, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 623 (1851).

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Oxyrhachis lamborni, sp. n.

Body and legs piceous brown; tibiæ brownish ochraceous; pronotal carinations paler, more than apical half of posterior pronotal process blackish; membrane subhyaline, the base and costal margin brownish ochraceous, remaining venation and a small spot at posterior angle of inner tegminal margin piceous; pronotum thickly finely punctate, centrally carinate, the lateral processes broad, obtusely acute, a little upwardly

raised and slightly apically recurved, the posterior process moderately compressed, strongly tricarinate, passing tegminal apices, a little depressed a short distance from base, where it is paler ochraceous in hue, the apex moderately concavely attenuated.

Long., incl. post. pronot. process., 6 mm.; exp. ant. lat. process. 3 mm.

Hab. S. Nigeria (*W. A. Lamborn*).

Allied to *O. tenebrosus*, Walk., from which it differs in the longer posterior pronotal process, which distinctly passes the apices of the tegmina, the more slender upturned and apically recurved lateral pronotal processes, &c.

Oxyrhachis pandatus, sp. n.

Pronotum piceous, the central carination, margins, and apical areas of the anterior lateral processes and central area of posterior pronotal process pale testaceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, the femora piceous; tegmina hyaline, the venation brownish ochraceous, the base blackish; pronotum somewhat coarsely punctate, the anterior lateral processes obliquely upturned, their apices subacute and recurved, their margins distinctly carinate, posterior process passing tegminal apices, the apical area upturned, its apex subacute, its under surface finely obsoletely serrate.

Long., incl. post. pronot. process., 8 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cameroons (*Escalera*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *O. subserrata*, Walk. (Congo and Angola), but differing in smaller size, shorter and upturned lateral pronotal processes, and obsoletely serrate under surface of the posterior pronotal process; from *O. tenebrosus*, Walk. (Sierra Leone), it is to be distinguished by the longer and more upturned posterior pronotal process and by the longer and more acute pronotal lateral processes; it is to be also separated from *O. gambiae*, Fairm. (Senegallia and Calabar), by the longer posterior pronotal process.

Oxyrhachis nigropictus, sp. n.

Pronotum pale testaceous, the frontal area, nearly apical of posterior process, and the face black, the central discal pronotal area with two blackish fasciæ; body beneath and legs blackish, the tibiæ pale testaceous; tegmina hyaline, the venation on costal area ochraceous, remaining venation and a small spot at posterior angle of inner tegminal margin blackish; pronotum coarsely punctate, the lateral processes

short and broad, their apices obtusely acute, very slightly upwardly directed, the posterior process tricarinate, moderately compressed, about reaching the tegminal apices, its apex subacute, a little concave centrally.

Long., incl. post. pronot. process., 5 mm. ; exp. pronot. lat. process. 3 mm.

Hab. Brit. E. Africa ; Valley of Upper Nzoia River (*S. A. Neave*).

A small species, to be recognized by the short, broad, lateral pronotal processes and the distinct coloration.

Oxyrhachis yerburyi, sp. n.

Body and legs more or less black ; tegmina hyaline, the base and venation blackish ; pronotum coarsely punctate, the lateral processes long, robust, distinctly carinate, obliquely upwardly directed and apically recurved, the apices obtusely acute, posterior process not reaching the tegminal apices, strongly tricarinate, beyond base compressed and ampliate and upwardly obliquely directed, beneath somewhat obsoletely serrate.

Long., incl. post. pronot. process., $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; exp. lat. pronot. process. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Aden (*Col. J. W. Yerbury*).

Allied to *O. versicolor*, Dist., also from Aden, but differing in the more robust and distinctly carinate lateral pronotal processes, the amplified posterior pronotal process, different colour, &c.

Oxyrhachis delalandei.

Oxyrhachis delalandei, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2) iv. p. 268 (1846) ; Fieb. Rev. Ent. (3) iv. p. 13 (1876) ; Oshan. Verz. Pal. Hemipt. Homopt. i. p. 40, n. 154 (1906).

Hab. Sicily, Tunis, Syria, Egypt, Mariût (Dep. Agr. Egypt, Coll. Storey, Brit. Mus.).

Fairmaire gave the habitat of his species as "Cap de Bonne-Espérance" ; but several other of his species also possess a mistaken locality, an error for which he was not responsible and which at that time was of more or less frequent occurrence.

Xiphistes australasiæ, sp. n.

Pronotum brownish ochraceous, more or less shortly palely pilose ; face darker in hue, but also shortly palely pilose, ocelli a little nearer to each other than to eyes ;

tegmina subhyaline, wrinkled, the venation and extreme basal area ochraceous; pronotum with the lateral processes long, directed forwardly and a little upwardly, triquetrous, their apices truncate, inwardly rounded and outwardly obsoletely subacute; posterior process impinging on tegmina and slightly passing the posterior angle of inner tegminal margin; tibiæ moderately dilated.

Long., incl. tegm., 7 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 3 mm.

Hab. South Australia.

This genus, hitherto known from the Ethiopian and Oriental regions, is now included in the Australasian region. The specimen was sent me many years ago with some other insects from the Goddefroy collection. It therefore probably came from Queensland, though only labelled "Sud-Austral."

GODDEFROYINELLA.

Allied to *Xiphistes*, but differing in the more robust and regularly convex posterior pronotal process and the reticulated apical tegminal area.

Goddefroyinella indicans, sp. n.

Pronotum piceous, shortly ochraceously pilose; face a little darker, shortly pilose, ocelli nearer eyes than to each other; tegmina subhyaline, the venation piceous, basal area black and punctate; pronotum centrally longitudinally carinate, the lateral processes robust, compressed, directed forwardly and slightly outwardly and upwardly, their apices truncate, their inner and outer areas with several longitudinal carinations, strongly triquetrous, posterior process robust, narrowing on apical area, tricarinate, somewhat convexly rounded, impinging on tegmina, its apex usually reaching tegminal apex, sometimes shorter; tegmina with the apical area more or less reticulate, usually exhibiting four distinct transverse series of small cells, sometimes only three; legs dull testaceous, femora sometimes distinctly darker, tibiæ moderately dilated.

Long., incl. tegm., 6-6½ mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 3-3½ mm.

Hab. Queensland; Gayndah (Brit. Mus.).

I have dedicated this genus to the memory of the old mercantile house, Goddefroy Bros., of Hamburg, who always instructed their employes who represented them abroad to collect for their museum at home. The type of the genus and species described above was sent me some forty years ago, and has remained undescribed to the present day.

GENUS GONGRONEURA.

Pedalion, Buckt. Mon. Membrac. p. 251 (1903), nom. præocc.

Gongroneura, Jacobi, in Sjöstedt, Kilimandj. Exped. xii., Hom. p. 119 (1910), n. nom.

Jacobi rightly substituted the name *Gongroneura* for Buckton's *Pedalion*, a preoccupied name. He, however, with Buckton, misunderstood Fairmaire's species *Oxyrhachis delalandei*, Jacobi making that species as the type of his genus. However, as both the above writers figured their species, no doubt can be felt as to the identity of the genus.

Type, *G. fasciata*, Buckt.

Gongroneura fasciata.

Oxyrhachis delalandii (?), Walk. List. Hom. ii. p. 505 (1851).

Pedalion delalandei, Buckt. (nec Fairm.), Monogr. Membrac. p. 252, pl. lvii. fig. 7 a (1903).

Pedalion fasciatum, Buckt. l. c. p. 253, pl. lx. fig. 8.

Pedalion punctipennis, Buckt. l. c. p. 253, pl. lvii. fig. 8.

Hab. Cape Colony, Natal, Mashonaland.

The differences shown in the figures of the three above species as drawn by Buckton are imaginary. He remarks in his preface:—"Those who use the camera lucida in conjunction with the microscope are well aware that, with its signal advantages, the prism has defects so far as exact drawing is concerned."

Gongroneura confusa, sp. n.

Gongroneura delalandei, Jacobi (nec Fairm.), in Sjöstedt, Kilimandj. Exped. xii., Hom. p. 119, tab. ii. figs. 1, 10, 10 a (1910).

Hab. Usambara.

GENUS EUTRYONIA.

Eutryonia, Goding, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 34 (1903).

Hypsoprora, Goding (nec Stål), l. c. p. 35.

Gelastorrhachis, Kirk. Rep. Haw. Plant. Assoc. 1906, p. 372.

Type, *E. monstrifer*, Walk.

Eutryonia monstrifer.

Centrotus monstrifer, Walk. Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 80 (1858).

Oxyrhachis ponderifer, Walk. Journ. Ent. i. p. 316 (1862).

Hypsoprora cassis, Buckt. Monog. Membrac. p. 60, pl. ix. fig. 2 ♂ (1903); Goding, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 35 (1903).

Eutryonia monstrifera, Goding, l. c. p. 34, pl. i. figs. 10, 11, 22, 26 (1903).

Hab. Australia.

The *Hypsoprora cassis* ♂, Buckt., is only a much mutilated specimen of *E. monstrifer*, Walk. *H. cassis* ♀, Buckt., is (judging from the figure) another mutilated specimen belonging probably to another species. Kirkaldy, in giving *differential* characters for his proposed genus *Gelastorrhachis*, was clearly unacquainted with the type of *Eutryonia*.

Leptocentrus thelwalli, sp. n.

Pronotum, face, body beneath, and legs purplish black, more or less pale ochraceously pilose; scutellum and lateral sternal areas ochraceous; tegmina subhyaline, strongly wrinkled, base and venation fuscous brown, apical margin bronzy ochraceous; pronotum robust, convexly oblique, thickly somewhat finely punctate, lateral processes somewhat short and slender, their apices subacute, slightly backwardly directed, disk faintly centrally carinate, posterior process slender, strongly tricarinate, distinctly passing the posterior angle of inner tegminal margin.

Long., incl. tegm., 7 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 4 mm.

Hab. Nyasaland (*Thelwall*).

This species is to be recognized from the other Ethiopian members of *Leptocentrus* with which I am acquainted by the robustly raised pronotal disk and the declivous posterior pronotal process, which gives it the appearance of a species of *Tricoceps*, from which it is at once separated by the broad, short, and apically emarginate scutellum.

Leptocentrus australis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and femora black or dark piceous; tibiæ dark ochraceous; a large spot at lateral margins of sternum, a linear spot behind the pronotal lateral processes, and a spot at each basal angle of the scutellum greyish white; tegmina pale bronzy brown, the base reddish brown; pronotum strongly centrally longitudinally carinate, the anterior lateral processes moderately short, directed outwardly, their apices acute and recurved; posterior process tricarinate, elevated above scutellum, and then obliquely recurved to posterior angle of inner tegminal margin, which its apex a little extends beyond; pronotum and scutellum distinctly punctate, the apex of the latter distinctly recurved and elevated.

Long., incl. tegm., $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 3 – $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. South Africa (*Mansell Weale*). Natal; Malvern (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Genus EMPHUSIS.

Emphusis, Buckt. Monogr. Membrac. p. 256 (1903); Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. iv. p. 36 (1907).

Emphusis occidentalis.

Centrotypus occidentalis, Goding, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 27 (1903).

Hab. West Australia ; Swan River (Brit. Mus.).

Sertorius affinis, sp. n.

Head and pronotum piceous ; legs castaneous, apical areas of the tibiæ ochraceous ; lateral areas of sternum and a spot at each basal angle of scutellum ochraceously tomentose ; membrane subhyaline, wrinkled, veins ochraceous, those to costal and subcostal areas castaneous, base piceous ; pronotum thickly punctate, the lateral processes slender, acute, strongly outwardly directed, their apical areas black, centrally carinate, the posterior process tricarinate, robust and convex above scutellum, and then straightly directed and attenuate to apex, which just passes the posterior angle of inner tegminal margin.

Long., incl. tegm., 8 mm. ; exp. lat. pronot. process. 4 mm.

Hab. New South Wales ; Sydney (*J. J. Walker*).

Allied to *S. australis*, Fairm., from which it differs in the more slender, straighter, and acute pronotal lateral processes and the basally convex and apically straight posterior process.

Sertorius castaneus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum castaneous ; body beneath more or less ochraceously pilose ; legs pale castaneous ; lateral areas of sternum and basal angles of scutellum palely ochraceously pilose ; tegmina subhyaline, wrinkled, venation ochraceous, base castaneous ; pronotum coarsely punctate, moderately centrally carinate, the lateral processes apically acute, outwardly, not upwardly, but distinctly a little backwardly directed, posterior process tricarinate, gradually narrowing from base, impinging on tegmina, but not reaching tegminal apex.

Long., incl. tegm., 8 mm. ; exp. lat. pronot. process. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Australia (no precise locality).

In colour allied to *S. luteus*, Buckt., but differing in the more rugosely punctate pronotum and its more slender lateral processes ; viewed from the front these processes are longer and more straightly directed.

Sertorius luteus.

Spharocentrus luteus, Buckt. Monogr. Membrac. p. 244, pl. lvi. fig. 5
(nec fig. 6, fide Buckt.) (1903).

Acanthucus ? *luteus*, Kirk. Rep. Haw. Plant. Assoc. 1906, p. 379.

Hab. Adelaide.

Buckton's figure of this species (pl. lvi. fig. 6 a) has no relation to his *S. luteus*, which is really represented on that plate by fig. 5, ascribed to *S. curvidens*. The type of *S. luteus* is now in the British Museum.

Sertorius insularis, sp. n.

Head and pronotum black; body beneath and legs piceous; lateral areas of the sternum ochraceously pubescent; tegmina subhyaline, wrinkled, the veins dark ochraceous, the base and nearly basal halves of costal and subcostal areas black; pronotum thickly finely punctate, finely and obscurely ochraceously pilose, lateral processes horizontally produced, their obtuse apices a little recurved, posterior process not quite reaching tegminal apices; tegmina with the black areas distinctly punctate.

Long., incl. tegm., 6 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 3 mm.

Hab. Island New Britain.

This species differs from all the other (Australian) species of the genus with which I am acquainted by the obtuse and somewhat straightly produced lateral pronotal processes.

ASPASIANA, gen. nov.

Pronotum moderately convexly gibbous, the posterior process at base distinctly concavely raised above scutellum and then broadly compressed, with the lateral areas globose, before the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin it is then suddenly narrowed, tricarinate, and convexly depressed and impinging on inner tegminal margin, the anterior lateral processes slender and acute, in the type directed outwardly and very slightly backwardly; face much broader than long, the ocelli near base and closer to each other than to eyes, the posterior margin strongly excavate before the clypeus; tegmina with five apical and two discoidal areas, the central apical vein considerably bent, the inner discoidal area small; legs moderate in size, the tibiæ somewhat sulcate but not dilated.

To be placed near the genus *Sertorius*, Stål.

Type, *A. carbonaria*, Walk. MS.

This species stood under the Neotropical genus *Antonaë*,

Stål, in the British Museum Collection, while the type, labelled "*carbonaria*, Walk.," so far as I can trace, has never been described.

Aspasiana carbonaria, sp. n.

— *carbonaria*, Walk. MS.

Head and pronotum shining black; body beneath thickly ochraceously pilose; femora black or piceous, tibiæ and tarsi brownish ochraceous; tegmina subhyaline, the apical area pale castaneous, extreme base and costal and subcostal veins black; pronotum finely punctate, the globose lateral areas before middle of posterior process impunctate, narrow acute apex not reaching tegminal apices; legs finely pilose; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., incl. tegm., $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. lat. pronot. angl. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. New Guinea (*A. R. Wallace*).

Genus CERAON.

Daurus, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 87 (1866), nom. præocc.

Ceraon, Buckt. Mon. Membrac. p. 228 (1903).

Zanophora, Kirk. Entomologist, xxxvii. p. 279 (1904), n. nom.

Type, *C. tasmaniae*, Fairm. (*Daurus*).

Kirkaldy's new name (*supra*) is rendered unnecessary by Buckton's previously published synonym.

Ceraon rubridorsatum.

Pterosticta rubridorsata, Buckt. Mon. Membrac. p. 230, pl. li. fig. 6 a (1903).

Hab. S. Australia; Adelaide (type in Brit. Mus.).

Ceraon succisus.

Daurus succisus, Buckt. Mon. Membrac. p. 226, pl. l. figs. 3, 3 a (1903).

Hab. S. Australia; Adelaide (type in Brit. Mus.).

Genus ACANTHUSUS.

Acanthusus, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 87 (1866); Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1869, p. 287; Goding, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 13 (1903).

Type, *A. gracilispinus*, Stål.

Acanthusus trispinifer.

Centrotus trispinifer, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2) iv. p. 515, pl. viii. fig. 35 (1846); Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 611 (1851).

Acanthusus trispinifer, Goding, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 15, pl. i. fig. 7 (1903).

Ophicentrus trispinifer, Buckt. Monogr. Membrac. p. 250, pl. lvii. figs. 2, 2 a (1903).

Hab. Australia; Tasmania.

Acanthusus nivalis, sp. n.

Head and pronotum piceous, thickly greyishly pilose; body beneath and legs piceous, lateral areas of sternum thickly greyishly tomentose; a prominent greyish tomentose spot at each basal angle of scutellum; tegmina bronzy, the apical area more distinctly so, the veins (excluding apical area) more or less distinctly greyish, base and costal area piceous and more or less greyishly pilose; pronotum strongly centrally carinate, the lateral processes well produced, moderately flattened, broad at base but acutely narrowed at apices, outwardly not upwardly directed, the apices distinctly recurved, their anterior margins being thus moderately convex, the disk behind these processes gibbously raised into a somewhat large compressed elevation, posterior process almost reaching tegminal apices, strongly tricarinate, concave near base and then convexly impinging on tegmina; ocelli about as far apart from each other as from eyes.

Long., incl. tegm., $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Brisbane (*H. Hacker*); Kuranda (*R. E. Turner*).

In fresh examples of this species the greyishly pilose appearance is probably very pronounced.

Acanthusus festivus, sp. n.

Pronotum and face reddish ochraceous, the posterior process from base to near apex pale stramineous, the central carination on frontal area and margins of lateral processes black; femora dark castaneous, their apices and the tibiae and tarsi stramineous; tegmina bronzy brown, a costal spot before apex and a larger apical spot stramineous; pronotum anteriorly very strongly centrally carinate, the lateral processes outwardly triangularly produced, outwardly and apically very slightly upwardly directed, the disk behind these processes strongly gibbously upwardly produced and

moderately compressed, posterior process concave for about half its length from base and thence convex to apex, which nearly reaches the tegminal apex; ocelli almost as near to eyes as to each other.

Long., incl. tegm., 4 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*).

In this genus the late Mr. Kirkaldy (Rep. Haw. Plant. Assoc. 1907, pp. 90-91) has described three species (two from Queensland), which, however, have certainly nothing to do with the two here described. As, however, Kirkaldy stated that he could not "draw any dividing line" between the genera *Centrotypus*, *Sertorius*, and *Acanthusus*, he may have probably made wrong generic determinations.

SPALIRISES, gen. nov.

Pronotum distinctly centrally carinate, the lateral processes robust, transverse, their apices more or less recurved, posterior process angularly elevated at base, then concavely depressed to beyond scutellum, after which it is convexly curved and impinges on tegminal margin, its apex recurved and distinctly passing posterior angle of inner tegminal margin, the apex subacute; face globose, with two central obscure tuberculous ridges; legs simple; tegmina about twice as long as broad, with four apical and two discoidal cells.

Type, *C. alticornis*, Jacobi.

Spalirises alticornis.

Centrotus alticornis, Jacobi, Deutsch. Zentr.-Afrik.-Exped., Zool. Bd. iv. Lief. 2, Homopt. p. 35, fig. *a* (nec *b*, *c*) (1911).

Hab. Brit. E. Africa, Kericho Station (on black wattle, *Dr. C. M. Dobbs*). Uganda; Mutanda (*C. H. Marshall*), Mpanga Forest, Toro, 4800 ft. (*S. A. Neave*). Ruwenzori (fide *Jacobi*).

CENTROTUSOIDES, gen. nov.

Pronotum strongly centrally carinate, frontally obliquely declivous, the lateral processes robust, obliquely upwardly directed, their apices obtusely pointed or subtruncate, their margins carinate, and above with a posterior submarginal carination, posterior process moderately compressed, strongly tricarinate, a little raised above scutellum, above which it is broadest and a little convexly arched, and beyond clavus depressed and narrowed, its apex subacute and just passing

the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin; tegmina somewhat short and broad, three transverse series of prominent cells, four apical, three discoidal, and two subbasal; legs robust, but anterior tibiæ not dilated.

This genus is allied to *Centrotus*, but differs from that and allied genera by the peculiar and distinct venation of the tegmina.

Centrotusoides muiri, sp. n.

Pronotum fuscous brown, frontal area and discal base more or less ochraceous; legs fuscous, the apices of the femora and the tibiæ ochraceous, lateral areas of sternum (excluding basal angle) greyishly tomentose; tegmina subhyaline, the basal area ochraceous, the venation brownish ochraceous; pronotum finely punctate, with the apices of the lateral processes obtusely pointed and very slightly recurved; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., incl. tegm., $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 5 mm.

Hab. Natal; Durban (*F. Muir*).

Centrotusoides wealei, sp. n.

Pronotum fuscous brown, frontal area and discal base more or less brownish ochraceous; legs pale fuscous brown; lateral areas of sternum (excluding basal angle) greyishly tomentose; tegmina subhyaline, the basal angle and the venation brownish ochraceous; pronotum finely punctate, the disk strongly centrally carinate, the apices of the lateral processes broadly truncate, not recurved, the posterior process somewhat greyishly tomentose above the scutellum.

Long., incl. tegm., $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. S. Africa (*Mansell Weale*).

This species differs structurally from the preceding (*C. muiri*) by the apically truncated anterior lateral processes of the pronotum.

The late Mr. Mansell Weale's collection of Rhynchota, which I purchased many years ago, and which is now incorporated in the collection of the British Museum, was generally not *locally* labelled, but only described as from South Africa.

BEAUFORTIANA, gen. nov.

Allied to the preceding genus (*Centrotusoides*), but differing by the venation of the tegmina, which possesses only four

apical and two discoidal cells, the subbasal cells being absent; the posterior pronotal process is distinctly raised above the scutellum, after which it is inwardly widened and impinges on tegmina near the apex of clavus, its apical area suddenly narrowed and subacute, the apex just passing the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin; anterior tibiæ slightly flattened and widened; other characters generally as in *Centrotusoides*, but with the pronotum slightly not strongly centrally carinate.

Beaufortiana cornuta, sp. n.

Body and legs reddish brown, the femora (excluding apices) darker; tegmina subhyaline, the base and venation more or less ochraceous; pronotum thickly finely punctate, the disk centrally finely carinate, the lateral processes somewhat long, upwardly and a little obliquely directed, their apices distinctly recurved, the posterior process as described in generic diagnosis, the frontal and upper surface remotely greyishly pilose; face globose, punctate, greyishly pilose, obsoletely centrally carinate.

Long., incl. tegm., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony; Beaufort West.

Beaufortiana difficilis, sp. n.

Body reddish brown; legs black, their apices and the tibiæ ochraceous; tegmina greyish white, venation very pale ochraceous, the base, costal and subcostal veins bright ochraceous; pronotum punctate, obsoletely greyishly pilose, disk very finely centrally carinate, lateral processes transversely oblique, their apices slightly recurved and subacute, posterior process separated from scutellum, beyond which it is amplified beneath, the apical area slender and reaching the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin; face blackish, globose, centrally obsoletely carinate.

Long., incl. tegm., 4 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony; Beaufort West.

A smaller species than the preceding (*B. cornuta*), the lateral pronotal processes smaller and less recurved, posterior pronotal process straighter, &c.

GODINGELLA, gen. nov.

Pronotum very strongly rugose and irregularly carinate, strongly centrally carinate, the lateral processes upwardly and outwardly directed, triquetrous, the margins strongly

carinate and the upper surface more or less centrally carinate, the carination of the outer margin is continued along the outer margins of the posterior pronotal process, which is centrally moderately sinuate and reaches or nearly reaches the tegminal apex; ocelli a little nearer to each other than to eyes; face strongly centrally excavate before base of clypeus, eyes large and prominent; tegmina elongate, about three times as long as broad, apical cells elongate.

Allied to *Sarantus*, Stål, from which it is distinguished by the rugosely carinate pronotum and the much more slender and straighter posterior process to same, the narrower tegmina and their different venation. A species insufficiently described by Kirkaldy from Queensland, and which I have not seen, as *Sarantus nobilis* may possibly also belong to *Godingella*, as may also the species described by Goding as *Sertorius giganticus* from South Australia.

I have named this genus after Dr. F. W. Goding, our distinguished pioneer in the study and description of the Australian Membracidae.

Godingella queenslandensis, sp. n.

Pronotum piceous, above slightly or moderately ochraceously pilose, its anterior margin before face and the face itself strongly, longly, ochraceously pilose; eyes ochraceous; legs castaneous, greyishly pilose; sternum thickly greyishly tomentose; tegmina pale bronzy in hue, the venation, base, and about apical third purplish brown; pronotum strongly rugose and carinate, the lateral processes triquetrous, their margins carinate, upwardly and a little outwardly directed, their apices narrowed and recurved, their upper surface distinctly centrally carinate, posterior process strongly tricarinate and almost reaching the tegminal apex; scutellum with a pale ochraceous spot at each basal angle.

Long., incl. tegm., 9-10 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 5 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*).

Genus *SEXTIUS*.

Sextius, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 88 (1866); Berl. ent. Zeitschr. x. p. 387 (1866); Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1869, p. 282; Goding, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 9 (1903).

Pterosticta, Buckt. (part.), Mon. Membrac. p. 229 (1903).

Type, *S. virescens*, Fairm.

Sextius rubrilineus.

Pterosticta rubrilinea, Buckt. Mon. Membrac. p. 230, pl. li. fig. 4 (1903).
Pterosticta xantha, Buckt. l. c. p. 231, pl. li. figs. 7 a, b (1903).

Hab. Adelaide.

In his description of *P. xantha* Buckton writes:—"Pronotum with two subacute short suprahumeral processes, which are only slightly visible by the front aspect." This is shown in his fig. 7 a, but is incorrect, without the specimen is turned upside down and then a little tilted backwards. The figures 4 and 7 appear very different on pl. li., but are the same species, the types of each being now before me.

Sextius spretus.

Pterosticta spreta, Buckt. Mon. Membrac. p. 230, pl. li. fig. 5 a (1903).
Sextius longinotum, Kirk. Rep. Haw. Plant. Assoc. 1906, p. 377.

Hab. Adelaide, Queensland.

In Buckton's type, now before me, the posterior pronotal process extends slightly beyond the apex of the tegmina—the distinctive specific character described by Kirkaldy, but not mentioned by Buckton. This is, however, not a constant character, for in some specimens the posterior process only reaches the tegminal apex.

Sextius virescens.

Centrotus virescens, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2) iv. p. 515 (1846).
 Var. *Sextius assimilis*, Kirk. Rep. Haw. Plant. Assoc. 1906, p. 376.

Hab. "New South Wales, Sydney."

Sextius depressus.

Sextius depressus, Goding, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 12 (1903).

Kirkaldy (Rep. Haw. Plant. Assoc. 1906, p. 376) expresses his doubt that this species is distinct from *S. virescens*, Fairm., and states that it "is distinguished by the absence of a cross-vein near the base of the tegmina," but that he had not seen the species. Its character, however, as given by Goding—"lateral horns directed outward, depressed towards apex, never turned upward,"—is one which distinctly marks a series of specimens in the British Museum received from Sydney, Queensland, and elsewhere.

Sextius bucephalus, sp. n.

Pronotum greenish ochraceous; face and legs dark ochraceous; tegmina greenish ochraceous, the apical half more hyaline and reflecting the ochraceous abdomen beneath; pronotum somewhat coarsely punctate, the anterior lateral processes very robust, a little forwardly and upwardly directed, their apices obtusely acute, centrally longitudinally carinate, the posterior process very robust and faintly tricarinate, its apex reaching or slightly passing the tegminal apices; apical areas of the tegmina reticulate.

Long. 6-7 mm.; exp. ant. pronot. process. 3-3½ mm.

Hab. New South Wales, Sydney (*J. J. Walker*).

A number of other specimens are in the British Museum simply labelled "Australia." Differs from *S. virescens*, Fairm., by the more robust and obtuse anterior pronotal processes and the robust posterior process reaching or passing the tegminal apices; from *S. depressus*, Goding, it is to be distinguished by the strong anterior pronotal processes being distinctly obliquely upwardly directed.

Sextius reticulatus, sp. n.

Body and legs ochraceous; face, a transverse fascia between and including the anterior margins of the lateral pronotal processes, and the femora (excluding apices) black; pronotum thickly, rather coarsely punctate, the lateral processes very short, robust, and straightly directed outwardly, finely centrally carinate, the posterior process robust, faintly tricarinate, its apex not reaching the tegminal apices; tegmina with nearly the apical half subhyaline and strongly reticulately veined; the legs and pronotal margin before face are more darkly ochraceous than the upper surface.

Long., incl. tegm., 6½ mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 2½ mm.

Hab. Australia; N.W. coast (*Surg. J. Bynoe, R.N.*).

The type of this species was presented to the British Museum in 1844, and is to be structurally identified by the short lateral processes, the robust posterior pronotal process, and the strongly reticulate tegmina; the colour-markings are also very pronounced.

Sextius major, sp. n.

Body and legs pale testaceous; tegmina subhyaline, with the venation reddish ochraceous; pronotum thickly punctate, the lateral processes short, their apices obsolete

acute, almost straightly produced, longitudinally carinate, the posterior process about reaching tegminal apices, faintly tricarinate, its apical area recurved; tegmina distinctly wrinkled between the veins and usually with a few irregularly scattered small black spots.

Long. 9 mm. ; exp. lat. pronot. process. 4 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Peak Downs, Gayndah.

Sextius atromaculatus, sp. n.

Pronotum pale virescent, anterior area between the lateral angles pale purplish red; legs ochraceous; sternum greyishly tomentose; tegmina very pale virescent, the apex pale brownish, a large black spot on upper basal area; pronotum thickly finely punctate, centrally finely carinate, the anterior lateral processes short, broad, obtusely prominent, the posterior process passing the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin, but not reaching the tegminal apex; apical angles of tegmina reticulate.

Long., incl. tegm., $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 3 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*).

EUFairMAIRIA, gen. nov.

Pronotum with the lateral processes broad, compressed, their broad upper surfaces with several longitudinal strong carinations, more or less subobliquely produced, and more or less broadly apically truncate, the posterior process long, more or less compressed, and broad on its basal area, its lateral areas usually distinctly carinate, its apical area more or less convexly impinging on tegmina, which are about twice or a little more than twice as broad as long, the apical cells elongate and five in number, preceded by two discoidal cells.

Type, *E. decisus*, Walk.

Eufairmairia decisus.

Centrotus decisus, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 621 (1851).

Sertorius acanthaspis (part.), Goding, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 20 (1903).

Hab. Australia.

Eufairmairia hurrisi, sp. n.

Head and pronotum piccous brown; legs and abdomen pale castaneous, the segmental margins ochraceous; tegmina

pale bronzy in hue, venation, base, and costal area (excluding apex) ferruginous brown; pronotum punctate and rugose, the anterior lateral processes obliquely upwardly produced, distinctly narrowed to apices, which are somewhat roundly truncate, their upper surfaces flat and with three longitudinal carinations, strongly, centrally, longitudinally carinate, the posterior process faintly longitudinally carinate on the lateral areas.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; exp. lat. pronot. process. 5 mm.

Hab. Queensland.

Described from a specimen forwarded by Dr. R. Hamlyn Harris, Director of the Queensland Museum. Allied to *E. decisus*, Walk., but with the anterior lateral pronotal processes narrower, and the lateral carinations on their upper surfaces less profound and somewhat coalescing apically, veins to apical cells of tegmina apically curved, &c.

Eufairmairia relatus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, sternum, and legs piceous; lateral areas of sternum and basal angles of scutellum ochraceously tomentose; tegmina subhyaline, the venation ochraceous, base and about basal half of costal area ferruginous brown; pronotum finely rugose and punctate, centrally carinate, the lateral processes moderately broad, compressed, obliquely directed upwardly, apically truncate, their upper surfaces longitudinally carinate, posterior process tricarinate, almost reaching tegminal apex; base and about basal half of costal area to tegmina punctate.

Long., incl. tegm., 8 mm. ; exp. lat. pronot. process. 5 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Gayndah.

Allied to *E. decisus*, Walk., but with the lateral pronotal processes much less produced and seen from the front more apically acute, the posterior process apically a little broader and laterally more distinctly carinate; it differs from the following species, *E. consobrinus*, by the more upwardly directed lateral pronotal processes, which are also less convex and more truncate.

Eufairmairia fraternus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum dull testaceous, faintly ochraceously pilose; legs a little paler testaceous; lateral areas of sternum and basal angles of scutellum greyishly or pale ochraceously tomentose; tegmina pale hyaline, venation dull testaceous, base black, basal half of costal area, and base of discoidal

area ferruginous; pronotum finely wrinkled and punctate, centrally longitudinally carinate, the lateral processes obliquely raised, a little narrowed to their apices, which are also a little obliquely roundly truncate, their upper surfaces longitudinally carinate, posterior process with the lateral areas carinate, its apex passing the posterior angle of inner tegminal margin, but not reaching tegminal apex.

Long., incl. tegm., 7-8 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Gayndah and Gatton. N.S.Wales; Capertee, Rylstone, and Lyndhurst.

Allied to *E. relatus*, Dist., but differing in the shorter posterior pronotal process, the more apically rounded and angulate lateral pronotal processes, different colour, &c.

Eufairmairia consobrinus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum dark purplish brown; sternum and legs a little paler; lateral areas of sternum and basal angles of scutellum greyishly tomentose; tegmina subhyaline, the venation ochraceous, base and basal half of costal area purplish brown; pronotum coarsely wrinkled and punctate, centrally longitudinally carinate, the lateral processes broad, compressed, obliquely upwardly directed, their apices roundly truncate, the posterior apical angle acute. their upper surfaces distinctly longitudinally carinate, posterior process reaching or almost reaching the tegminal apex, tricarinate.

Long., incl. tegm., 7-8 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 5 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Rockhampton, Gayndah, Peak Downs. N.S.Wales; Coolabah. Victoria; Mallee.

From the preceding species *E. consobrinus* may be distinguished by the apically roundly truncate and posteriorly angularly acute lateral pronotal processes.

Eufairmairia acanthaspis.

Centrotus acanthaspis, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2) iv. p. 515 (1846).

Sertorius acanthaspis, Goding (part.), Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 20 (1903).

This species is to be distinguished from the other species of the genus by the ochraceous tibiae ("fémurs noirs, tibiais jaunâtres"); in the specimen now before me the femora are more picceous brown, the bases of the tibiae are also the same colour; the lateral pronotal processes are directed outwardly and a little obliquely upwardly, the posterior angle being

acute, their upper surfaces with several longitudinal carinations, the posterior process reaches the apex of the abdomen but not the tegminal apices.

Long., incl. tegm., 9 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. New South Wales; Port Jackson (*Fairmaire*). Queensland; Rockhampton (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *E. consobrinus*, Dist., from which it differs in the slightly longer but much narrower lateral pronotal processes and their more acute apices, shorter posterior pronotal process, &c.

Eufairmairia distinctus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum black; sternum much suffused with greyish pubescence; legs black, more or less greyishly pubescent; interior angle of sternum and the scutellum pale ochraceous; tegmina pale bronzy with darker suffusions, base black immediately followed by an obscure pale transverse fascia; pronotum thickly punctate and strongly, centrally, longitudinally carinate, the lateral processes broad, outwardly and a little upwardly directed, their apices roundly truncate but with the posterior angle acute, the upper surface with three strong longitudinal carinations, posterior process very robust and compressed for about two-thirds its length from base, where its upper surface is also convex, its apical area attenuated and reaching the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin, its broad lateral margins with two strong carinations; ocelli about as near to eyes as to each other; clypeus strongly greyishly pilose.

Long., incl. tegm., 7 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 5 mm.

Hab. North Australia; Port Darwin.

A very distinct species, the robust posterior pronotal process separating it from all the other described species.

Eufairmairia (?) *cupreus*, sp. n.

Face and clypeus black; pronotum brownish ochraceous, its basal frontal area black; sternum blackish, thickly greyishly pilose; abdomen beneath brownish ochraceous, the segmental margins paler; legs brownish ochraceous; tegmina pale hyaline, the venation and extreme base brownish ochraceous; pronotum coarsely punctate, the lateral processes triangular, outwardly and a little obliquely produced, their apices acute and slightly recurved, their upper surfaces very obsoletely carinate; the posterior process robust for about half its length, the apical area roundly depressed, its

apex reaching the tegminal apices; ocelli about as near to eyes as to each other.

Long., incl. tegm., 8 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 5 mm.

Hab. S.W. Australia; Yallingup (*R. E. Turner*).

I have provisionally included this species in the genus, though the lateral pronotal processes are aberrant. By the colour-markings it appears to be allied to the species described by Goding as *Sertorius tepperi*.

CEBES, gen. nov.

Body elongate; tegmina about two and a half times as long as broad ("the third apical cell, very long and narrow, crossed by several transverse venules," *Goding*); pronotum centrally carinate, the anterior lateral processes triquetrous, conical, more or less directed outwardly and a little upwardly; posterior process tectiform, almost straight, slightly narrowed above scutellum, gradually acuminate to apex, curved downward, impinging on tegminal margin and reaching tegminal apices (at least, in type); ocelli above a line passing through the centre of the eyes, from which they are nearly as far apart as from each other.

Cebes transiens.

Centrotus transiens, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 624 (1851).

Sertorius areolatus, Goding, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 23 (1903).

Hab. South Australia.

Cebes godingi, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and legs testaceous; tegmina subhyaline, wrinkled, the base and veins testaceous; pronotum thickly, somewhat finely punctate, the anterior lateral processes very robust, only obtusely narrowed at apices, moderately directed upwardly and outwardly, the margins distinctly carinate, the anterior area centrally carinate, the posterior process tricarinate, its apex slightly passing the tegminal apices; tegmina with the third apical cell crossed by several transverse venules.

Long., incl. tegm., 6 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 4 mm.

Hab. Australia (Buckton Coll.).

Allied to *C. areolatus*, Goding, but with the anterior lateral pronotal processes very much more robust and less acute apically, posterior process passing tegminal apices, different colour, &c.

This species was labelled but not described in Buckton's Collection as *Centruchoides rubridorsi* (other species, mostly mutilated, belonging to other genera, also bearing a similar label and undescribed).

Otinotus doddi, sp. n.

Head and pronotum fuscous brown, palely pilose, frontal pronotal area and face very longly and densely palely pilose; lateral areas of sternum and the scutellum pale ochraceous; legs pale brownish, shortly pilose; tegmina pale hyaline, wrinkled, the prominent veins dull ochraceous, basal area fuscous and pilose; pronotum very strongly centrally carinate, the anterior lateral processes broad at base, subacute at apices, directed outwardly and a little upwardly, the apices slightly recurved, posterior process robust, beyond middle narrowing to apex, a little convexly raised at base, impinging on tegmina beyond scutellum, the apex passing the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin.

Long., incl. tegm., 5 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 3 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*).

Otinotus albosignatus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum castaneous; legs brownish ochraceous; basal angles of scutellum and lateral areas of sternum whitely tomentose; tegmina pale bronzy brown, the apical margin a little darker, the venation prominent; pronotum thickly coarsely punctate, strongly centrally carinate, the posterior process tricarinate, the anterior lateral processes long, broad at base, subacute at apices, directed obliquely upwardly, apices not recurved, posterior process nearly straight, beyond scutellum impinging on tegmina, the apex acute, passing the posterior angle of inner tegminal margin, but not reaching the tegminal apices.

Long., incl. tegm., 7 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*).

Otinotoides australis, sp. n.

Pronotum brownish ochraceous, the anterior pronotal lateral processes black or nearly black, and the area between them darker castaneous, posterior process (excluding base) black; face pale castaneous; femora pale castaneous, their apices and the tibiae and tarsi stramineous, tarsal claws black; tegmina dull stramineous, base, costal and subcostal

areas, and the apical margin black; pronotum punctate, the lateral processes long, subacute, directed outwardly and a little upwardly, centrally carinate, the posterior process tricarinate, touching the scutellum and then moderately convexly elevated, its apical half roundly deflected, its apex slender, subacute, and almost reaching the tegminal apex; the dark areas of the tegmina more or less distinctly punctate.

Long., incl. tegm., 5 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*).

Otinotoides solomonensis, sp. n.

Head and pronotum black, shortly, obscurely, palely pilose; body beneath black, lateral areas of sternum, narrow lateral margins of pronotum, and basal angles of scutellum greyishly tomentose; legs black, apices of femora ochraceous; tegmina purplish brown; pronotum punctate, with the anterior lateral processes somewhat long and acute, directed outwardly and upwardly, their apices moderately recurved, centrally carinate, the posterior process tricarinate, somewhat robust, touching the scutellum, where it is also moderately convexly elevate, its apical half roundly deflected, its apex passing the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin but not reaching tegminal apices, the tegmina are strongly wrinkled, the base, costal and subcostal areas punctate.

Long., incl. tegm., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 4 mm.

Hab. Solomon Islands (*W. W. Froggatt*).

Otinotoides intermedius, sp. n.

Centrotus intermedius, Buckt. MS.

Head and pronotum testaceous brown, obscurely, thickly, shortly, palely pilose; body beneath and legs testaceous brown; lateral areas of the sternum and basal angles of scutellum palely ochraceously tomentose; tegmina subhyaline, most of the venation, basal portions of the costal and subcostal areas, and the base testaceous brown; pronotum punctate, centrally carinate, the lateral processes robust, upwardly and outwardly directed, their apices obtusely acute and a little recurved, their margins distinctly carinate, posterior process tricarinate, robust, touching the scutellum, above which it is a little convexly elevate, its

apical half roundly deflected, its apex almost reaching the tegminal apices, the dark areas of the tegmina punctate.

Long., incl. tegm., 5 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 3 mm.

Hab. South Australia; Largs Bay (*Tepper*, Buckt. Coll.). Queensland; Gayndah, Peak Downs.

This species was contained in the Buckton Collection named as above, but I can find no trace of a published description. I therefore conserve the name and describe the species.

Otinotoides spicatus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum fuscous brown, obscurely, shortly, palely pilose; body beneath and legs fuscous brown; lateral areas of the sternum and basal angles of the scutellum palely ochraceously tomentose; tegmina more or less fuscous brown, the central portion of claval area with somewhat obscure brassy reflections; pronotum punctate and shortly obscurely pilose, strongly centrally carinate, the lateral processes broad and somewhat flattened on basal areas, subacute at apices, outwardly and a little upwardly directed, their apices distinctly recurved, posterior process somewhat slender, its apical half roundly deflected, the apex acute and passing the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin, but not reaching the tegminal apices; basal, costal, and subcostal areas of the tegmina punctate.

Long., incl. tegm., 6 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 4 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*).

Tshaka obortus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black, obscurely shortly pilose; body beneath and femora black, tibiae more castaneous, tarsi ochraceous; tegmina usually very pale bronzy brown, a blackish spot at posterior angle of inner tegminal margin and the base black; pronotum finely punctate, the lateral processes long, outwardly directed, moderately curved, the apices subacute, centrally longitudinally carinate, the posterior process moderately slender, tricarinate, sinuately directed downwardly, its apex just passing the posterior angle of inner tegminal margin.

Long., incl. tegm., $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 3 – $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Pretoria (forwarded by Mr. Claude Fuller to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology).

Allied to *T. naturalis*, Dist., but differing in the smaller size, longer and more acute lateral pronotal processes, which, when viewed from the front, are nearly straight in *T. naturalis* and strongly curved in *T. abortus*.

Crito, gen. nov.

Pronotum roundly gibbous before scutellum, the lateral processes short, acute, more prominent when viewed from the front than from behind, where they appear to be shorter and less acute; posterior process resting on scutellum at base, beyond middle (where it is sinuate) attenuated, impinging on tegminal margin, but not reaching tegminal apex; tegmina about twice as long as broad, five apical areas, preceded by two discoidal areas; face somewhat short, ocelli almost in line with upper margins of eyes, from which they are scarcely farther apart than from each other.

A genus to be placed near *Ebhul*, Dist., from which, however, it is to be separated by the short but distinct lateral pronotal processes and by the sinuate but not waved posterior pronotal process.

Crito festivus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and body beneath piceous; lateral areas of sternum and a large spot at each basal angle of scutellum greyishly tomentose; femora piceous, their apices and the tibiae and tarsi pale ochraceous; tegmina subhyaline, with a bronzy tint, the venation black, apical third pale castaneous where the venation is concolorous, apical margin purplish brown; pronotum coarsely punctate; base of tegmina and base of costal area punctate; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., incl. tegm., 5 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 3 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*).

ANZAC, gen. nov.

Body subelongate (face mutilated in the Fabrician type); pronotum subelongate, laterally unarmed, but angulate at base above eyes, anteriorly a little globosely truncate, centrally longitudinally carinate, the posterior process robust, broad at base, straight, tricarinate, gradually narrowing to apex, which is subacute, and about reaching posterior angle of inner tegminal margin: scutellum concealed: femora

moderately thickened; tegmina extending beyond the abdominal apex, subhyaline, apical areas six, antepical cells four.

Type, *A. bipunctatus*, Fabr.

This genus is allied to *Kanada*, Dist., which at present contains one species from Bengal, and belongs to my division Gargararia. The type is in the Banksian Collection contained in the British Museum, and is here figured. The species has been hitherto ascribed to the genus *Sextius*. Stål, in his 'Hemiptera Fabriciana,' had evidently not seen it when he placed it in *Sextius*. Kirkaldy (Rep. Haw. Plant. Assoc. 1906, p. 376) records the species in error, for he writes "the lateral horns turned a little forwards." Goding remarks that he had not seen the species, but doubted if it was distinct from *Sextius virescens*, Fairm.

Anzac bipunctatus.

Membracis 2-punctata, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 677 (1775); Spec. Ins. ii. p. 318 (1781); Mant. Ins. ii. p. 265 (1787).

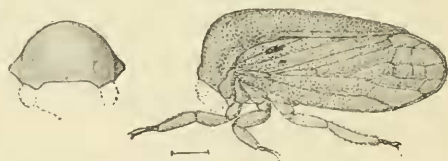
Centrotus 2-punctatus, Fabr. Syst. Rhynch. ii. p. 19 (1803).

Sextius bipunctatus, Stål, Hem. Fabr. ii. p. 52 (1869); Goding, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 12 (1903).

Body, tegmina, and legs pale tawny brown; tegmina with two black spots near base.

Long. 5 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 2 mm.

Hab. Australia (Banksian Collection).



Anzac bipunctatus, Fabr.

III.—*Descriptions and Records of Bees.*—LXXIII.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, University of Colorado.

NOTOCOLLETES, gen. nov. (Colletidæ.)

Closely related to *Goniocolletes*, Kll., but with only two submarginal cells.

Male.—Colletiform, hairy; tongue deeply emarginate; blades of maxillæ broad, short, and rounded, with a peculiar